Conditions.

(1) The license shall be in force for a period of one year. It shall expire on the 30th June of the year for which it was granted, but the currency of a license may be renewed previous to its expiration and on payment of a second fee, provided always that where a renewal is applied for as aforesaid, the period of its currency shall whether the application is eventually granted or refused, be deemed to include the interval during which the application was pending disposal.

(2) The license is not transferable.

(3) The licensee shall strictly obey all rules and bye-laws of the Municipality in this behalf.

(4) Any breach of such rules or bye-laws will entail the suspension or withdrawal of the license and the prosecution of the offender under section 152 (3) of the Municipal Regulation of 1906.

President,
Sidlaghatta Town Municipality.

II.

Bye-laws relating to Bakery or Sweetmeat Shops, Hotels or Eating Houses in the Town of Sidlaghatta under section 48 (1) (c) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

Bakery or Sweetmeat Shops.

1. Bakery or sweetmeat shop includes any building or part of a building used for any process connected with the baking of bread or preparation of sweets or other eatables for sale.

Any person who shall appear, act or behave as the person in charge of a bakery or sweetmeat shop shall be deemed and taken to be the keeper or manager thereof.

2. All premises used as bakeries and sweetmeat shops shall satisfy the following conditions :—

(*a*) An adequate supply of water shall be kept in the premises.

(*b*) The premises shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for a bakery or sweetmeat shop.

(*c*) The premises shall have a sufficient supply of water for the purpose of thoroughly washing and cleaning such premises.

3. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean.

4. The flour, sugar, ghee, water and other materials used in the manufacturing of bread and sweetmeat shall be good and wholesome. There shall be a separate store room or receptacle for flour and sugar and no sugar or flour shall be left lying on the floor or against the wall in any part of bakery or sweetmeat shop.

5. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition.

6. No person suffering from a contagious or infectious or a loathsome disease, or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean shall be employed in a bakery or a sweetmeat shop and all kneaders engaged in kneading shall wear white clean linen or cotton aprons to cover entirely the front part of the body from neck to knees.

7. No person shall soil the kneading table in any way.

8. No person shall transport for sale bread or sweetmeat from any one place to any other place except in a closed vehicle or a closed basket, tin or other receptacle. Every such vehicle, basket, tin or other receptacle shall at all times be kept thoroughly clean and no person shall commit any act which may tend to render any bread or sweetmeat which is being transported dirty or unwholesome.

9. All papers and leaves used for wrapping bread, sweets, etc., shall be cleaned and stored in a clean rack.

10. Bread, sweets, etc., shall be stored and kept for sale with all reasonable precautions against contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

11. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 100.

12. The President or the Vice-President may at his discretion cancel the license for persistent infringement of the above bye-laws.

Bye-laws regarding Hotels or Eating houses framed under Section 48 (1) (*c*) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation.

1. An eating house or hotel includes any house or place where cooked rice, mutton, beef, poultry, vegetables, dhall and confectionery or refreshments including chappaties, rice cakes, tea, coffee, etc., are prepared and kept for sale.

The Proprietor or any person in charge of any eating house or hotel shall be taken to be the keeper thereof.

2. All eating houses and hotels shall satisfy the following conditions:—

(a) All premises used as such shall be sufficiently spacious and suitable for the purpose.

(b) The water used in the premises for drinking purposes shall be from an approved source and shall be kept clean and free from floating impurities in a suitable and covered clean receptable placed in a clean place, a foot above the ground level.

(c) Kitchen and bath rooms shall be well-ventilated and provided with proper smoke vents, so that smoke may not pervade into other dwelling houses. All rooms in eating houses shall be well-lighted and ventilated.

3. The proprietor or the person in charge shall not allow persons to dine in any other place but the dining halls.

4. All utensils and other furniture shall be kept clean and all metallic vessels used in the cooking or for keeping foodstuffs shall have a continual lining of tin, and no lead vessels of any sort shall be used for any purpose. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to preserve cooked food, pastry sweetmeats, confectionery or preserved, dried or cut fruit intended for human consumption from contamination from flies, dust and bad odours.

5. No foodstuff of any sort shall be stored or exposed for sale in the premises, which is stale, unwholesome, offensive or in any way unfit for human consumption.

6. All refuse and dirt in and about the premises shall be swept off and the drains well flushed and the premises at all times maintained in a clean and tidy condition. There shall be sufficient latrine accommodation and the latrine shall be kept clean and the night soil covered with ashes or earth and removed daily.

7. No person suffering from a contagious or an infectious or a loathsome disease or who has recently been in attendance on such person or who is unwashed or otherwise unclean, shall be employed in an eating house.

8. All premises and all cooked and uncooked foodstuffs and vessels shall at all times be open to inspection by the President, the Vice-President, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or the Officer authorised on their behalf.

9. All cases of dangerous infectious disease such as cholera, plague, eruptive fevers such as small-pox chicken-pox, measles and fevers of more than seven days' duration shall be notified to the Vice-President forthwith.

10. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the offender liable, on conviction, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 100.

11. The President or the Vice-President may at his discretion cancel the license for persistent infringement of the above bye-laws.

Bye-laws regarding the manufacture of the Aerated water framed under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Municipal Regulation, 1906.

1. The water used for the manufacture of ærated water shall be from any approved source.

2. (a) The water must be filtered before use.

(b) The filtering vessels and materials shall be sterilized at such times and in such manner as the President, Vice-President or Sub-Assistant Surgeon may direct.

3. All water to be used for washing bottles shall be stored in closed iron vessels and be treated before use with Permanganate of Potassium in such manner as the President or the Vice-President or the Sub-Assistant Surgeon may direct.

4. The room in which ærated water is manufactured shall be properly roofed and kept clean and in good repair; the walls shall be plastered with mortar and shall be limeæwashed at least once in three months.

5. The water used for the manufacture of ærated water shall be pure and shall not be carried in massacks or in any other vessel not approved of by the President or the Vice-President or the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

6. Carts employed for the carriage of water shall be kept on the premises, shall have the designation of the factory painted on the barrel and shall at all times be kept in a state of scrupulous cleanliness.

7. The premises and all appliances used in the manufacture shall be clean and open to inspection at all reasonable times by the President, the Vice-President, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon or any other Municipal officer.

8. No ærated waters of any kind shall be issued from the manufactory without having a proper label on each bottle, giving full name and address of the manufacturer.

9. It shall be lawful for the President, Vice-President, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, the Municipal Sanitary maistry or any Municipal officer authorised by the President or the Vice-President to enter into any place used for the manufacture or sale of ærated waters at any time, when such place is open and to inspect or to take a sample bottle of any kind of ærated

waters which are there manufactured or kept for sale. Such samples shall be forthwith forwarded to the Government Chemical Examiner and Bacteriologist and if a certificate from him states that such sample is unfit for human consumption, it shall be evidence that it is so unfit until the contrary is proved.

10. Any infringement of any of the above bye-laws shall render the proprietor or the person in charge of the place liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding Rs. 10 and to a further fine not exceeding Rs. 2 for every day after such conviction during which such infringement continues, provided that the total amount of the fine shall not exceed Rs. 100.

11. The President or the Vice-President may at his discretion cancel the license for persistent infringement of the above bye-laws.

III.

Bye-laws for enforcing information concerning the occurrence of, and for prevention of the spread of epidemic diseases amongst (1) men and (2) animals, framed under Section 48(1) (i) of the Mysore Municipal Regulation of 1906.

I. (1) Every head of family, parent, guardian, or nearest relative or owner or occupier or caretaker of a house or dwelling place shall, on his becoming cognizant of the occurrence of plague, cholera, small-pox or influenza in such house or dwelling place, whether among the members of the house or among persons who have come from other places, immediately give information of the fact either personally or in writing to any officer of the Municipality not below the rank of Sanitary Maistry or to the nearest Police Station, who shall without the least delay report the matter to the Vice-President.

Every medical person who treats, or becomes cognizant of the existence of, any infectious disease in any private or public dwelling other than a public hospital, shall give information of the same with the least possible delay to the said authority. Any person violating this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(2) Any person authorised by the President or Vice-President in this behalf, may on the advice of a duly qualified medical officer not below the rank of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, at any time without notice or after giving such notice of his intention as shall in the circumstances appear to him to be reasonable, inspect any place in which any such infectious disease is suspected to exist and take such measures as he shall think fit to prevent the spread of such disease beyond such place and may remove from such a house or dwelling place, persons suffering from infectious disease and persons in contact with such persons without proper lodging or accommodation or who are lodged in a building occupied by more than one family, to any hospital or place set apart for their due care and treatment provided no compulsion is used in this behalf on any account.

(3) The person so authorised shall take steps to cause such house or dwelling place to be temporarily vacated and forthwith disinfected or otherwise cleansed in the manner prescribed by such medical officer.

(4) No house or other building situated within the Municipal limits shall be let to or permitted to be occupied by any person whom the owner or occupier thereof knows or has reason to believe to be suffering from any such disease dangerous to public health at the time of such letting or permitting, without certificate from the Sub-Assistant Surgeon, as to the sanitary condition of such house or dwelling place and as to the suitability of accommodation therein for the reception of such patient, and no person shall let a building or part thereof, in which he knows or has reason to know that a person has been suffering from any such disease without first having such building or part thereof disinfected to the satisfaction of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Any person infringing this bye-law without reasonable excuse shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

II. (1) On the occurrence of any case of anthrax or glanders or rinderpest or any disease affecting horses, cattle, sheep or goats, notice of the same shall be given by the owner or caretaker of the affected animal, on his becoming cognizant of such disease either personally or in writing to the Veterinary Inspector, or Veterinary Dispensary, Chintamani, or to the Sanitary Maistry of the Town; the latter will without delay report the matter to the Veterinary Inspector and to the Vice-President.

(2) The Veterinary Inspector shall, on receiving information of the existence of any such disease, make necessary enquiries, and if he is satisfied that the removal or segregation of the affected animal is necessary, require the owners to remove within a reasonable time, such animal to any institution maintained by the Municipality, for its due care and treatment, or to keep it at such place as may be approved of by him. On a report from the Veterinary Inspector that the destruction of any animal is necessary by reason of its suffering from such disease, the animal may be destroyed with the consent of the owner.

(3) Every place which is occupied by an animal suffering from such disease, and everything which may have come into contact with such animal whilst so suffering shall be immediately cleansed and disinfected at the cost of the Municipality in such manner as may be required by the Veterinary Inspector and if any such thing is in the opinion of that officer, not susceptible of efficient disinfection, he shall require it to be destroyed, provided that for all articles so destroyed such compensation shall be paid as the President or the Vice-President may, after necessary enquiry, consider reasonable.

4. No stall or building occupied by an animal suffering form such disease, shall be re-occupied until at least seven days after it has been so disinfected.

(5) Whoever without reasonable excuse fails to remove any animal when required to do so under bye-law No. 2 or infringes the provisions of bye-laws 1 and 4 shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(6) Any dog found straying in any public street or place without a collar and apparently ownerless may be destroyed by any person so authorised by the President or Vice-President in that behalf.

Bye-laws under Sections 48 (1) (L) of the Mysore Municipal Regulations.

FOR PROTECTING WATER.

No person shall bathe or wash or cleanse or caused to be washed or cleansed his body or that of another or any vehicle, carriage, or cart or any animal or anything whatsoever in the Drinking Water Tank, *viz.*, the Honda in the Municipal Garden.

2. No person shall fish with nets, or rod or otherwise contaminate water in the said honda.

3. Persons infringing the above rules shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20 for each offence committed.

Section 48 (N).

Sanitation and conservancy.

1. No rubbish mentioned in section 127 of the Municipal Regulation shall be deposited except in Municipal bins.

2. Tiles, garden sweepings, branches of trees and thatch and night soil shall not be deposited in Municipal bins.

3. Sullage, urine, etc., shall not be discharged into roadside gutters without the special sanction of the President or Vice-President.

4. Any person who shall be guilty of a a breach of any of the bye-laws shall, on conviction, be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. No person shall dry any bratties or cowdung cakes on the external walks of houses or yards or compound walls and any one infringing this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. *Latrines.*—Any person easing himself either in the vicinity of or outside or in any part of any public latrines other than in the trench made for the purpose shall be liable, on conviction before any Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding half a rupee for the first time and one rupee for the second time and two rupees for each succeeding offences.

7. Persons affected with loathsome or infections disease are prohibited from vending or exposing for sale of any articles of food and drink either in markets or bazaars of the town, under a penalty on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding one rupee for each offence.

8. All persons holding houses or vacant sites within the Municipal limits are required to keep all drains and water channels in and about their premises free from obstruction, to remove all evident causes of malaria and everywhere to discontinue as a hedge the use of prickly pear, else milk hedge, pear, etc., and to destroy these later where at present existing. They shall also have their premises kept neat and tidy and free from rank vegetation. They shall not store manure. All persons, who after due notice from the President or Vice-President has been given, fail to comply with the provisions of this bye-law shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject themselves to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

Section 48 (O).

Regulating the disposal of carcasses of dead animals.

1. Every person within whose premises any animal may die, shall, within twelve hours after his death, either remove the carcass at his own expense without cutting it up or opening it to such place as may be set apart by the Municipality for the reception of such carcasses or report its death to the Sanitary Maistry of the town and in such latter case, shall pay to the said Sanitary Maistry the expense of removing the carcass at such a rate as the President or Vice-President from time to time determines.

Any breach of this bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate, subject the offender to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

Section 48 (P).

Deposit of goods or materials temporarily on land vested in the Municipal Council.

1. No person shall deposit any goods or materials on any street, drain, a queduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council without the written permission of the President or Vice-President.

2. The amount chargeable for the deposit of goods or materials on any street, drain, aqueduct or other land vested in the Municipal Council shall be calculated at the rate of one anna per month per superficial yard of the area occupied and shall be payable in advance

3. If the owner of any goods or materials deposited on any street or place open to the traffic of foot-passengers or vehicles fails to make suitable arrangements for guarding against danger to traffic, the President or Vice-President shall cause a notice to be served on him to make such arrangements within 24 hours after receipt of the notice and on his failure to comply with the notice, the President or Vice-President shall enclose a bill of cost for carrying out the work at the owner's expense. The arrangements to be made shall be clearly and definitely specified in the notice.

4. If within 24 hours after receipt of the said notice, the owner fails to make the arrangements so specified or to show sufficient cause why such arrangements should not be made, the Sanitary Maistry in charge shall forthwith make the arrangements specified in the notice and recover the cost of the same from the owner according to the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation. The owner shall have an opportunity within seven days after receipt of the bill to show cause to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President that the arrangements made were unnecessary.

5. The following is the scale of fees for obstructions and encroachments of different kinds:—

(*a*) The awnings 3 pies per square yard per month.

(*b*) The fees for obstructions shall be charged at the scale mentioned above and such charges shall be recoverable in the manner prescribed in the Regulation for the recovery of consolidated rates.

6. Any person who takes out a license for a certain area and subsequently occupies a greater area without taking out a license for the excess so occupied, shall be liable to pay such excess area an amount calculated at the rate of one anna per month per superficial yard of the area so occupied. The default of payment renders the cancellation of the license. The amount shall be recoverable by the procedure laid down in Section 82 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation IX.

Regarding the erection of buildings.

BUILDINGS.

7. Every person intending to erect or re-erect within the meaning of Sections 92 to 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation No. VII of 1906, any building in the town of Sidlaghatta shall give notice in writing of his intention to the President or Vice-President.

Such notice shall be accompanied with a site plan of land on which the structure is proposed to be built drawn to scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch showing:—

(*a*) The position of the building and appurtenant out-buildings to be erected on the land.

(*b*) The area to be occupied by the building and out-building on the land.

(*c*) The names (if any) or description of the adjacent road, streets, bridges, culverts or buildings, and

2. The plan required to be produced under Section 96 of the Mysore Municipal Regulation shall be in duplicate and drawn to a scale of not less than 10 feet to an inch.

It shall show in sections and elevations, the plan of the ground floor and of each other floor, if any; the depth and thickness of the foundations; the height and thickness of the plinth and wall above the plinth; the thickness of the floor or floors and the dimensions and structure of the roof.

The aforesaid plan shall further show the position of the line or frontage of the proposed building with reference to the adjacent side drain of the street or road which the building faces or if there be no such side drain with reference to the central line of the street or road. The licenses and the plan shall always be available on the spot for inspection by the Municipal authorities.

3. No foundation of new building intended for human occupation shall be constructed on a site which has been filled up with or used as a place for depositing excrementitious matter or the carcasses of dead animals, or the filthy or offensive matter until such matter shall have been properly removed to the satisfaction of the President or Vice-President or shall in their opinion have become innocous.

4. No pit shall be excavated in the sites alloted for building dwelling houses.

5. No building site shall be surrounded by a hedge of lantana, aloe, pricklypear or by objectionable plant, or by a fence of barbed iron wire.

6. No new building shall be erected by any person the foundation of the wall of which along the road is less than 3 (three) feet from the side drain.

7. The level of the plinth or basement of any building shall not be less than a foot and half above the ground level.

8 The footings of the walls and the posts of the ground floor of the building proposed to be erected should rest on the soiled ground or upon a sufficient thickness of concrete, or upon some solid and sufficient substructure as a foundation.

Provided that where solid rock is met with at or near the surface of the site of such building, *i.e.*, within three feet of the level of the base of the wall, the footings may be omitted, if the surface of the rock be properly cleaned and stopped or gagged to receive the first course of masonry.

The minimum height of every room intended to be inhabited in a building except a room in the roof shall not be less than seven feet from the floor to the ceiling and the rooms shall be well ventilated.

9. The eaves of buildings, sun shades to window, water spouts to drain roof water shall not project beyond the side street drain adjoining the house and the spouts shall be led down to the ground.

10. The steps to get up the plinth from the road shall not project beyond the outer edge of the side drain of the road.

Constructions of Privies or Latrines.

11. Every place other than a water closet or bath room situated within any house building or enclosure, and habitually used for the purpose of calls of nature or for keeping human excreta shall be considered to be a privy or latrine within the meaning of this bye-law.

12. Every person who shall erect a new building shall, in connection with such buildings as chattram or agraharam and tenements, etc., construct such number of privies and in such manner as shall be prescribed in each case by the President or Vice-President.

13. A person who shall construct a new privy, whether in connection with a building or not shall construct such privy upon such site or in such position and manner only as shall be approved of by the President or Vice-President.

14. Every person who shall commit any breach of any of the foregoing bye-laws shall be punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 100 on conviction before a Magistrate as provided in the Municipal Regulation, VII of 1906, Sections 95 and 96.

By-laws *re* the vacant building sites under Section 48(w).

(1) It shall be competent for the President or the Vice-President, to declare that any vacant land within the Municipal limits is fit for use as a building site and to call upon the owner or if the owner cannot be ascertained or found, the person in possession of the site or where any doubt or uncertainty exists as to the ownership or possession, by persons interested in such site to erect and complete a building upon it within a period fixed by the President or, Vice-President not exceeding six months provided however, that in cases in which the President or Vice-President may deem fit and proper, that may insist upon him to keep the site at least clean though he is not in a position to erect the building. Failure to do so after the notice being served, shall be liable on conviction before a Magistrate to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5

Re the sale of vacant building sites by the Municipality by a public auction or otherwise under Section 48(w).

1. It shall be competent for the President or Vice-President with the sanction of Government to dispose of the vacant building sites vested in the Municipal Council by public auction or otherwise on receipt of applications.

2. The President or Vice-President shall reserve to themselves the right of refusing any application without assigning any reason therefor.

3. No site shall be granted to anybody who does not want the same for *bona-fide* purposes of building a house.

4. All sales shall be subject to the confirmation of the Municipal Council.

5. The applicant within six months from the date of the grant of the site shall collect the building materials on the site and within one year shall complete the building.

6. If the applicant fails to complete the building within the time fixed, the site will be liable to be resumed, the purchaser forfeiting all claim for compensation.

7. The buildings are to be substantial structers with a presentable frontage and necessary arrangements made for conservancy purposes in the rear as per bye-laws No. 7.

8. No transfer of any site will become valid unless and until it has been sanctioned and recognized by the President or Vice-President.

Other matters relating to Municipal Administration, Section 48 (*W*).

1. Whoever without the permission in writing of the President or Vice-President destroys any Municipal property or any tree, plucks any fruit or flower in any municipal garden, road or other property or whoever cuts or roots up grass so as to damage the sides or embankment of any municipal road or whoever makes a public thoroughfare of any municipal garden or property not intended for such a purpose, will on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

2. Horses shall not to be trained or broken in on the public streets. No furious riding is allowed thereon. Any one infringing this bye-law will, on conviction before a Magistrate be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

3. Any occupier or owner of a house neglecting to enclose his compound yard with a wall or fence of such material as may be approved of by the President or Vice-President or neglecting to repair any fallen wall or gate pillar or to cope the compound wall within one month after a notice has been served on him, shall on conviction, be liable to a penaly not exceeding Rs. 20.

4. Any owner of a piece of vacant land who fails to enclose the same, with a compound wall or fence of such material as the President or Vice-President may approve of within one month after a notice has been served upon him, shall on conviction, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

5. Any person who vends or hawks meat, or any kind of fish in the street of the Town of Sidlaghatta shall, on conviction be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 20.

6. Whoever copes firewood on any public street or road, so as to damage the street or road or so as to cause danger, inconvenience to the public, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

7. All vehicles of any description should have lighted lamps :—

(*i*) Whoever drives a vehicle of any description on any road within municipal limits between the hours of 7 P.M. and 4 A.M. without having a lighted lantern shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs. 5 provided that heavy goods carts, proceeding at a walking pace may be provided with one lighted lantern to be hung from the centre of the cart.

(*ii*) Whoever drives any goods cart drawn by bullocks within municipal limits shall proceed with a walking pace and the bullocks shall be bridled with rope of sufficient strength to admit of the drivers having perfect control over there, any breach of these directions shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(*iii*) Whoever lets cows, bullocks, asses, goats and tatus, etc., to stray in public road without having a perfect control over them shall be punished with a fine not exceeding Rs. 5.

(*iv*) Whoever rides any bicycle, motor bicycle or motor car on the public road without a bell or horn or without proper lights between the hours of 7 P.M. and 4 A.M. shall be liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(*v*) All bicycles, motor bicycles, motor cars shall run within the limits of the municipality at the rate of 6 miles or 8 miles an hour only. Breach of this direction shall render the offender liable to a fine not exceeding Rs. 20.

(*vi*) Whoever rides on any bicycle with another sitting on the bar or on any part of the bicycle shall be prosecuted with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

8. Whoever lets off fireworks or engages in any game in such a manner as to cause or likely to cause danger for persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood or risk of injury to property shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

9. Any person who affixes any posting bill, playcard or other paper or means of advertisement against or upon any Government or Municipal building, wall, board, fence, or pole without the consent of the officer in charge thereof or without such consent as aforesaid writes upon, soils, defaces, or makes any such building, wall, board, fence, or pole with chalk or paint or in any other way whatsoever shall be punished with fine which may extend to Rs. 20.

Market Bye-law.

1. No place within the limits of Sidlaghatta Municipality shall be used as a market for the sale of fruits or vegetables, excepting the public markets mentioned in bye-law 2 below, provided that the President shall have power to license private markets for the sale of fruit or vegetables in such other places as he may think fit for the purposes and withdraw such licenses.

2. The following are the places that may be used as public market under the above clause :—

(1) *For vegetables and Fruits.*—

(1) The Municipal Market opposite to Sri Gopalaswami Temple.

(2) For fuel :—South of Gurumurthiah's Chattram.

3. The President may let the use of any shop or stall or sitting in the public market for a period of twelve months either by auction or by prescribing a monthly rent subject to such conditions as may seem necessary and subject to the payment of such rent as the Municipal Council may determine.

4. Every stall-holder shall before taking possession of the stall, deposit in advance a sum not less than the rent of two months and shall pay on or before the 5th of each succeeding month, the rent of the preceding month to the person authorised by the President, to collect such rents.

5. Every stall-holder who fails to pay the prescribed rent shall be liable to be evicted from the stall.

6. No stall shall be sublet without the sanction of the President.

7. All stalls shall be kept clean and tidy and shall be made accessible for inspection by the President or the Vice-President or authorised duly authorised by them.

8. All payments of rents shall be noted in the rent receipt in the annexed form A, which shall be presented at the time of payment by the stall-holder.

9. No goods shall be brought into the markets except such as are intended for sale and except on payment of such gate-fees as may be prescribed by the Council in this behalf.

10. The scale of gate-fees leviable shall be as noted below :—

1.	For a basket or bag of vegetables	0	0	3	
2.	Do fruit of all sorts	0	0	6	
3.	For a cart-load of vegetables	0	4	0	
4.	Do for fruits	0	4	0	
5.	Do other articles	0	4	0	
6.	Do for fuel	0	2	0	

These fees shall be levied at the Sidlaghatta Town Market.

11. No projections of any kind from stalls or sittings shall be allowed. All such projections are liable to be removed by the Municipal servants.

12. The tenant or occupier of any stall or sitting in the Market or servant of such tenant or occupier shall not cause or allow any goods, provisions or articles to be deposited or exposed for sale on or upon such stall or sitting in such manner that, goods, provisions or articles or any part thereof shall project beyond the line of such stall or sitting.

13. All prepared eatables and all foodstuffs that are consumed without being cooked shall be exposed well protected from flies and dust.

14. No person suffering from any infectious or loathsome disease shall be permitted to be a vendor in the market..

15. All seals, weights and measures used by the vendors in the market shall be clean and true to the standard.

16. Smoking, spitting the juice of pan-supari, throwing fruit-peel or pieces of vegetables in the market or committing nuisances are forbidden.

17. No one shall sell or expose for sale in the public market, vegetables, eatables and food-stuffs that are consumed without being cooked which shall have been rejected as being unfit for human food by the authority competent in this behalf under Section 142 of the Municipal Regulation. Whoever sells or attempts to sell any articles so rejected will render himself liable to action under Section 142 of the Regulation whoever contravenes bye-laws 8, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to pay a fine extending to Rs. 50.

18. Whoever obstructs any Municipal servants, or any officer in the performance of his duties in the market shall incur the penalty provided in Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code.

19. The person who opens or uses a private market or shops for the sale of fruits or vegetables without obtaining a license therefor or is guilty of a breach of bye-law No. 3 shall on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to pay a fine extending to Rs. 50 and to a further fine which may extend to Rs 5 for every day after such conviction during which he continues to so use it.

Note.—In these bye-laws "a private market" shall mean a group of four or more shops situated contiguous to each other and owned by one and the same person.

20. The following shall be the fee to be paid for the license referred to in the above clause.

1. For opening a private market for the sale of fruit or vegetable at Rs. 3 per annum for each shop or stall in the market.

2. For the sale of fruit or vegetables in retail shops at Rs. 6 per annum.

21. Every such license shall expire on the 30th June in each year. It shall be granted only in the following form :—

.....is hereby licensed to keep a $\frac{\text{Shop}}{\text{Market}}$ to sell or expose for sale.....

at No. ..... in ..... streets in ..... Division of Sidlaghatta Town.

This license shall be subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That the President, Vice-President or Sanitary Maistry or other officer authorised by the President shall at all times have free access to the $\frac{\text{Shop}}{\text{Market}}$ for Municipal purposes and that this license shall be produced when demanded by any such officer.

(2) That the licensee shall not sell or offer for sale anything in violation of any rule or bye-law for the time being in force or anything not covered by this license or anything that is not whole some as human food.

(3) That he shall keep his premises clean and shall use the standard scales and weights.

(4) That this license shall be liable to be suspended or withdrawn when there is a breach of any of these conditions.

FORM A.

SIDLAGHATTA TOWN MUNICIPALITY.

Name of market.....
Name of stall No. ....
Name of occupier ....

Month for which rent is due	Amount of rent	Date of payment	Signature of receiving official	Remarks

Bye-laws regarding registration of births and deaths framed under Section 48 (g) of the Municipal Regulation.

1. A register shall be kept of births and deaths in the town and for this purpose a Sub-Registrar of births and deaths shall be appointed.

The Municipal Office shall for the present be the Office of Registry and the Patel be the Sub-Registrar. A notice written both in English and in Kanarese and attached to a conspicous part of the building shall notify this fact to the public.

2. All births and deaths shall be registered in books in the forms given in the appended schedule and these books shall be presented in the Municipal Office.

3. The Sub-Registrar shall inform himself carefully of every birth and every death which occurs within the Municipality and shall register as soon as conveniently may be after the event without fee or reward the particulars required to be registered according to the forms in the said schedule touching every such birth and death, as the case may be, which has not been already registered.

4. All such entries shall be made consecutively from the begining to the end of the book.

5. The father or mother or other male relative of every child born within the Municipality or in the case of death, illness, absence or inability of the father, mother and other male relative, the medical attendant or midwife who was present at, or in attendance, shall within one week next after the day of every such birth, give or cause to be given to the Sub-Registrar according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, information of the several particulars hereby required to be known, and registered, touching the birth of such child.

6. Some near relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness of every person dying within the Municipality or in the case of death, illness, inability or default of all such persons, the occupier of the building (or if the occupier be the person who has died). Some person living in the building in which such death has occurred, shall within 24 (twenty-four) hours give or cause to be given to the Sub-Registrar, according to the best of his or her knowledge, and belief, information of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered, touching the death of every person.

7. In the case of births and deaths in any public institution it shall be the duty of the officer or person in charge to give or cause to be given to the Sub-Registrar, the information required under bye-laws 5 and 6 touching such births and deaths.

8. It is permissible to give in writing information of births and deaths in the forms given in the appended schedule. Printed forms will be available at the Municipal Office, with all Municipal Councillors, Sanitary Maistry, Patels and Shanbhogs of Sidlaghatta Municipality.

9. On a notice received at the Office of the Registry, the Sanitary Maistry shall visit the locality and institute enquiries regarding the accuracy of the several particulars specified in such notice and after correcting any errors that may have been discovered, initial against particular entry in the register in token of having performed such inspection.

10. Every person who conducts or performs the funeral ceremonies of any person who had died within the Municipality shall, whenever required furnish the Sub-Registrar or other person authorised in his behalf such information as he possesses as to the said several particulars.

11. Any person whose duty it is to give information under the preceding paragraphs and who neglets or refuse to give such information or gives false information shall be liable (on conviction before a Magistrate) to a fine not exceeding ten rupees.

12. All extracts from registers of births and deaths shall be signed by the President or Vice-President and sealed with the seal of the Council and the fees payable for these shall be governed by the same rules as in the case of revenue documents.

13. Extracts from the register of births, may if required by the informant, be given to him free of cost by the Sub-Registrar.

Definitions.

"Occupier" includes the keeper, Master, Matron, Superintendent or other officer in charge of every public institution and when a house is let in separate apartments or lodgings includes any person residing in such house who is the person under whom such lodgings or seperate apartments are immediately held, or his agent.

"Public institution" includes prison, lock-up, hospital, school, reformatory hostel, barracks, any charitable or other institution which is under the management of the public body officer or person.

The term "still birth" applies to a child born after the 28th week of gestation as dead or apparently dead and not called back to life.

Report of births in the Municipality of Sidlaghatta during the month of.....192

Date and hour of birth	Nationality or caste	Born alive	Still born	Sex		Where born, locality, name of street, etc.	Door No.	Father's name and occupation	Date on which the notice is sent	Remarks
				Male	Female					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

N.B.—This report must be received within one week next after the date of birth.

Informant's name and address.

Report of deaths in the Municipality of Sidlaghatta during the month of.....192 .

Name and surname of the deceased in Kannarese	Occupation or calling	Place of residence	Where death occurred	Door number	Age			Nationality or caste	Sex	Date of death	Date of registry	Cause of death*	Name of doctor, hakim or vaidya who last treated the deceased	Remarks
					Years	Months	Days							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15

*Here if the cause is unknown, mention the symptoms with which the deceased was affected, i.e., fever, cough, vomittings, diarrhœa and the duration of last illness.

N.B.—This report should be despatched within 24 (twenty-four) hours after the occurrence of death.

Informant's name and address.

Register of births in the Municipality of Sidlaghatta during the month of.....192 .

Serial number	Date of registration	Father's name	Mother's name	Residence	Father's occupation	Caste	Sex		Date of birth	Name of the child, if any	Name of the informant	Residence of the informant	Signature or mark of the informant	Signature of the Sub-Registrar	Remarks
							Male	Female							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16

Register of deaths in the Municipality of Sidlaghatta during the month of..... .192 .

Serial number	Date of registration	Name of deceased	Father's name	Residence at the time of death	Age	Sex		Caste	Occupation	Date of death	Cause of death	Name of informant	Residence of the informant	Signature of the informant	Signature of the Sub-Registrar	Remarks
						Male	Female									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

K. V. JAGANNATHACHARY,
President.

TUMKUR DISTRICT.

Notification dated 8th August 1925.

Under Section 21 of the Village Panchayet Election Rules of 1918, the Village Panchayet of Dandinsivara in the Gubbi Taluk shall be reconstituted for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification in the *Mysore Gazette*.

I. DANDINSIVARA VILLAGE PANCHAYET.

Elected Members.

1. Mr. D. Seetharamiah
2. „ Venkatramaniah
3. „ Gangadhariah
4. „ Adavisetty
5. „ S. Muddegowda
6. „ D. V. Rangappa

Nominated Members.

7. Mr. Budansab
8. „ Hosur Siddiah

Ex-officio Member.

9. Mr. Siddalingegowda, Patel

Notification dated 8th August 1925.

Under Section 21 of the Village Panchayets Election Rules of 1918, the undermentioned Village Panchayets in the Pavagada Taluk, shall be reconstituted for a period of three (3) years from the date of publication of this notification in the *Mysore Gazette*.

1. BYADANOOR VILLAGE PANCHAYET.

Elected Members.

1. Mr. Kesavareddi
2. „ Kolala Doddabasappa
3. „ Seetharamiah
4. „ Seshagiri Sastry
5. „ Vaisyara Puttaiya
6. „ Chickkananjundappa

Nominated Members.

7. Mr. Budansab
8. „ Narashimachar
9. „ Vaisyara Papaiya

2. ARSIKERE VILLAGE PANCHAYET.

1. Mr. Giregowda
2. „ Doddagiregowda
3. „ Sivalingappa
4. „ Ajjegowdara Muddappa
5. „ Gonchikar Veerabhadrappa
6. „ Sankarappa
7. Mr. Kumbar Lingappa
8. „ Beedi Earappa
9. „ Chikkappaiya

3. PALUVALLY VILLAGE PANCHAYET.

1. Mr. Kodandaramappa
2. „ Doggapaty Govindappa
3. „ Talanki Naranappa
4. „ Doddappannaiya
5. „ Venkappa
6. Mr. Badesab
7. „ Lakshmappa

4. GUMGATTA VILLAGE PANCHAYET.

1. Mr. Shroff Girumallappa
2. „ Venkatramanappa
3. „ Subbasastry
4. „ Thimmappa
5. „ Ramarao
6. „ Narashimmappa
7. Mr. Chicknanjundiah
8. „ Naranappa
9. „ Devangam Anjanappa